The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

POWERS OF LEGISLATURE.

A Good Work Mapped Out for the Constitutional Convention.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS ON THE POWERS OF THE LEGISTATURE.

A Blow Aimed at Legislative Bribery and Corruption.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION CUT DOWN TO VERY SMALL LIMITS.

In the Constitutional Convention, on Saturday last, General Harry White, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Constitutional Convention, submitted the following report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

OATH OF OFFICE.

Before any member shall take his seat in the body to which he has been elected, he shall take the following oath:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that as a member of the Legislature I will in all things support, defend and obey the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and discharge the duties of my office with fidelity. And I do further more swear that, I believe myself to be lawfully elected a member of this House, without any false return, bribery, corruption, or fraud committed by me, or others, with my consent.

Any member elect refusing to take this oath shall not be admitted to his seat, and any member violating his said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, in addition to such punishment as may by law be prescribed, shall forfeit his office and be ineligible thereafter to either house of the Legislature.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Each House shall judge of the qualification of its members, but contested elections for members of either House shall be determined by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the returned member lives, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

CONTEMPT.

Either House shall have power to punish for contempt or disorder in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to preserve order in the House or in committees, to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member for misconduct, but a second time for the same cause, but a member who has been expelled for corruption shall not be eligible thereafter to either House. Punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same act.

PASSAGE OF LAWS.

No law shall be passed, except by bill, which shall be preceded by a preamble, briefly reciting the reason of the Legislature for its passage; and no bill shall be altered or amended in the course of its passage through either House, so as to change its original purpose.

READING OF BILLS.

Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments thereto shall be printed before the final vote is taken, and no bill shall become a law unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against be entered on the journal, and the majority of the members elected to each House, be recorded on the journal thereof as voting in its favor.

AMENDMENTS.

No amendment to bills by one House returned to the other for concurrence shall be concurred in except by the vote of a majority of the members elected to the House to which the amendments are so returned, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof, and reports of Committees of Conference shall be adopted in either House only by a vote of a majority of the members elected to each House, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journals.

NO LOCAL OR SPECIAL.

The Legislature shall not pass any local or special laws.

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts.

Changing the names of persons or places.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys.

Relating to, or incorporating ferries or bridges.

Vacating roads, town-plats, streets or alleys.

Relating to cemeteries, grave-yards or public grounds.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimating of children.

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines.

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters.

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces.

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines or borough limits.

Creating offices or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of, evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals.

Regulating or extending the powers and duties of aldermen or justices of the peace, magistrates or constables.

Regulating the management of common schools, the building of school houses and the raising of money for that purpose.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability.

Remitting fines and penalties and forfeitures or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury.

Exempting property from taxation.

Creating corporations or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

Nor shall any bill be passed granting any powers or privileges in any case where the matter, or form or authority to grant such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, and in no case where a general law can be made applicable, nor in any other case where the courts have jurisdiction, or are competent to grant the powers or give the relief asked for.

NO LOCAL OR SPECIAL BILLS.

No local or special bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least sixty days prior to the introduction into the Legislature of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law. The giving of such notice shall not be waived by any person or locality, and the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the Legislature before such act shall be passed.

LEGISLATIVE CONTRACTS.

All stationery, printing paper and fuel used in the Legislature and other departments of Government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the Legislature and its committees, shall be performed under contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. No member or officer of any department of the Government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor-General or State Treasurer.

No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer, nor to increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The general appropriation bill shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he disapprove the bill, or any item or appropriation therein contained, he shall communicate such disapproval, with his reasons therefor, to the House in which the bill originated, who shall enter reasons at large upon the journals thereof, and immediately proceed to reconsider such bill, or the several items thereof disapproved. All items in said bill not so disapproved shall have the force and effect of law. Any item so disapproved shall be void unless repassed by two-thirds of each House. And as to such bill or any item disapproved, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting yea and nay to be entered on the journals of each House according to rules and limitations hereinbefore prescribed as to other bills. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, except by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each House. No appropriation shall be made to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes.

THE CREDIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH

shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association whatever, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company or association or corporation.

CITIES, ETC., AS STOCKHOLDERS.

The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution, company or individual.

The Legislature shall not delegate to any commission of private persons, corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any public improvement, or to levy taxes or to perform any municipal function whatever

GAUGING AND WEIGHING.

The Legislature shall not create offices for inspecting, weighing or gauging any merchandise, produce, manufactures or commodity; this shall not, however, affect any office created or to be created to protect the public health and safety, or for supplying the public correct standards of weights and measures.

INJURIES TO PERSON OR PROPERTY.

No act of Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries to person or property, and in case of death from such injuries the right of action shall survive, and the Legislature shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted.

RAILROAD LIABILITIES.

No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation held or owned by the Commonwealth shall ever be transferred, remitted, postponed or in any way diminished by the Legislature, nor shall such liability or obligation be released except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

BILLS PASSED AND VETOED.

Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approves he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall be a law, but in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same with his objections in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give public notice thereof by proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

BANKING PRIVILEGES.

No corporate body for banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location of the intention to apply for such privileges in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years, and every such charter shall contain a clause reserving to the Legislature the power to alter, revoke or annul the same, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

EMPOWERED TO REVOKE CHARTERS.

The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this Constitution, or any that may be hereafter granted by or under any law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

PUNISHMENT OF BURGLARY.

A member of the Legislature shall be guilty of bribery, and punished as shall be provided by law, who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, from any corporation, company or person any money, testimonial, reward thing of value, or of personal advantage, or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action in any way is to be influenced thereby or who shall after his election and during his term of office consent to, become, or continue to act as the agent, attorney, or other employe of any corporating or person, knowing such corporation or person has, or expects to have, any personal or special interest in the legislation or the Commonwealth

Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, or by means of or through any artful or dishonest device, offer, give or promise any money, goods, things of value, testimonial privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer, or any member of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide by law to compel any person who may have offered or promised a bribe, or solicited or received one to testify against any person who may have committed the offence of bribery, as defined in the foregoing sections, and the person so compelled to testify shall be exempt from punishment for the offence concerning which he is so required to testify, and of which he may be guilty; and any person convicted of the offence of bribery, as hereinbefore defined, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

Nothing in the foregoing sections shall affect the validity of any existing statutes in relation to the offence of bribery.

A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not have the right to vote thereon.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

No license shall be granted to sell vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, or any admixture thereof, or any other intoxicating drinks, and any sale of such liquors, except for mechanical, medicinal or sacramental purposes, shall be a misdemeanor, and punished as provided by law.

Laid on the table.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

Of the thirty election districts in Clarion county, only seven gave a majority for license.

THERE are 4,024 persons in the Alms-house at Philadelphia—a larger number than ever before known.

THE funeral of Monroe Snyder, murdered last Friday night, took place at Bethlehem Thursday morning.

MRS. CALDERWOOD, of Tyrone, was severely burned one day last week, by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

THE Warren *Mail* has come out in a new suit of handsome type and presents a very handsome appearance.

CAPT. C. W. MCDANIEL who disappeared so mysteriously last October arrived at home in Canonsburg on last Wednesday.

THE Antwerp Pipe Company, at Fullerton, has connection with one hundred and ten wells in the St. Petersburg district.

OIL CITY and Franklin clamor for free bridges across the Allegheny river. Why should they have luxuries that we have not?

THE valuation of the personal property of the borough of Freeport is $25,000 more than Kittanning, the county seat of Armstrong county.

MR. THOMAS R. CALLENDER, well known as a dealer in newspapers and periodicals, died on Tuesday night, at his residence, in Germantown, aged 58 years.

NELSON BIRDSONG, a carpenter by trade, fell down the steps in front of the Petrolia House, at Petrolia, on Wednesday evening, and died immediately from the effect of his injuries.

ON Saturday, Feb. 22, at Wellsboro, Tioga county, the old Pennsylvania Hotel was burned. B. B. Holliday owned the building, but it was occupied by M. R. O'Connor. The loss on the building was abou four thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance.

THE steam saw mill owned by John Williams, of Wilmot, Bradford county, was blown up by the explosion of the boiler last Thursday. Two men, employes of the mill, were instantly killed, and three others were seriously injured. Mr. Williams, the proprietor, had an arm broken.

THE brute Hanna who committed the outrage on Miss Nellie Mathews last week, in Mercer county, an account of which we gave at the time, has pleaded guilty to the two indictments found against him by the grand jury, and was on Saturday sentenced by Judge Trunkey to twelve years of solitary confinement at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary.

ON last Tuesday evening Major T. A. Cochran mustered in and reorganized the Dunlo Rifles of Freeport; 28 men were sworn in and subscribed to their respective rolls. Capt. A. S. Warner and Lieut. D. S. Wallace, are gentlemen who are every way competent for the positions they occupy; both have had experience in the late "secession" war.

WEDNESDAY EVENING a man named Abram Jackson, residing about one mile from Evansburg Station, Crawford county, was instantly killed while coupling cars on which he had been engaged in loading timber. The logs projected over the ends of the cars, and as he went between the cars to adjust the coupling, the cars came together, and his head being caught by the timbers, was crushed to a jelly.

A REMARKABLE excavation has been discovered in Spanish Hill, Tioga county. The subterranean passages and cavern seem to furnish evidence sufficient to warrant the belief that at some period, many years ago, Spanish Hill was the work dones far back before the struggle between the colonies and the mother country. Perhaps the underground passages are the remains of a fortification thrown up by a French exploring party from Canada, in the early part of the last century.

LOUISVILLE.

A Joke Results in a Death Struggle.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 3.—Charles Bache, driver of the reel of the steam fire engine, died this afternoon of wounds received from a pistol in the hands of Wm. Porter, sheriff at the Ninth ward polls at the election on Saturday. An altercation started in a joke on the part of Porter, whom Bache afterwards called aside and stabbed in the face, when Porter shot him, the ball entering the lower part of the back and lodging under the skin in the abdomen. The physicians at first thought he would recover, but he commenced sinking at noon to-day, and died at 5 P. M. Porter is in jail.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

The Business of Our Great Thoroughfares to the West and South.

Statistics of the Fort Wayne, the Pan Handle and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads.

We presented some interesting figures the other day, showing the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the year ending December 30, 1872. The annexed statements of the condition and business of three important lines of railroad leading west from Pittsburgh is condensed from the annual report, just published, of O. S. Wolcott, Railroad Commissioner of Ohio. The business of the roads named is shown for the year ending June 30, 1872.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

On the first of April, 1871, the Pennsylvania Company assumed the operation of this railway under lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The capital was increased $1,900,000 in "special guaranteed stock" in accordance with the lease. The line operated is from Pittsburgh to Chicago, 468 miles, and from New Castle to Youngston, Ohio, 35 miles, or a total of 503 miles.

Finances and Equipment.

Capital stock authorized and paid	$21,614,285
Funded debt	13,624,000
Floating debt	40,000
Stock and debt	35,254,515
Cost of road and equipment to June 30, 1873	26,288,122
Locomotives	233
Passenger cars	96
Freight cars	4,670
Express and other cars	112

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

No. of passengers of all classes	2,044,645
Average number of miles each passengers carried	46.5-10
Through freight carried (tons)	937,128
Local freight carried	1,328,651
Total freight (tons)	2,275,779
Receipts from through passengers	$ 1,141,717
" " local passengers	1,367,215
" " through freight	3,803,742
" " local freight	2,637,902
Total receipts from passengers	5,505,694
" " freight	6,441,704
Receipts from mails	93,900
From express	149,301
From rents, fines, rents, etc	121,717
Total receipts from all sources	9,312,315
Total operating expenses, being 50-20 per cent. of earnings	4,889,215
Net earnings	4,423,102
Payments in addition to operating expenses, interest, dividends, etc.	2,595,400

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis (Pan-Handle) Railway.

This Company operates under lease the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, and the Little Miami Railroad, with its leased lines, a total of 978¾ miles. The road proper extends from Pittsburg to Columbus, Ohio, 193 miles, with a branch road to Cadiz, 73¼ miles—a total of 266¾ miles. The following statistics shows its condition on the first of July 1872, and its business for the year ending on that date:

Capital stock authorized	$ 8,924,850
Amount paid in	5,433,550
Funded debt	10,002,540
Floating debt (not secured by mor'ge)	3,923,702
Total funded and floating debt	13,926,242
Amount of stock and debt	19,429,792
Cost of road and equipment	18,432,870
Locomotives	113
Passenger cars	84
Freight and express cars	1,047

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Passengers carried	579,607
Through freight (tons)	498,792
Local freight "	841,260
Receipts from through passengers	$ 329,426
" " local passengers	481,775
" " through freight	996,395
" " local freight	1,623,811
Total from passengers and freight	3,425,107
Receipts from mails, express and other sources	219,341
Total receipts	3,644,448
Operating expenses	2,794,386
Taxes and interest on floating debt	59,514
Net earnings	790,549

The total earnings of the three roads and their branches (the Panhandle, the Little Miami and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana) operated under one management, amounted for the year ending July 1, 1872, to $9,802,815; total operating expenses of same (78.50 per cent. of earnings) $7,701,501; net earnings $2,101,313.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

This road was leased October, 1871, to the Pennsylvania Company, the consideration being an annual rental of $786,975. The length of road operated is 225¾ miles.

FINANCES AND EQUIPMENT.

Amount of capital stock	11,250,854
Funded debt	3,842,500
Stock and debt	15,093,354
Cost of road and equipment	11,894,027
Locomotives	78
Passenger cars	40
Express, freight and other cars	2,429

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Number of passengers carried	611,593
Through freight carried	344,252
Local freight	1,221,559
Receipts from through passengers	$ 174,331
From local passengers	428,542
From through freight	1,106,574
From local freight	1,484,323
Total receipts freight, passengers, mails, express, rents, etc	3,298,845
Operating expenses (being 48 per cent. of earnings)	1,581,279
Net earnings	1,717,566
Payments for interest, dividends, construction, etc	1,566,288

Amount of Coal Transported.

The amount of coal transported during the year, by the three roads, was as follows:

	Tons.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	583,034
Pan-handle road	1,126,426
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	847,836

The coal carried was 48.3 per cent. of the entire freight tonnage of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, 16.8 per cent. of the tonnage of the Fort Wayne road, and 24 per cent. of the tonnage of the Panhandle road.

THE MODOC WAR.

Negotiations With Capt. Jack.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Judge Roseborough, E. Steele, J. A. Fairchild, Frank Riddle and several other gentlemen were at the camp of Capt. Jack on Saturday, and were met by about thirty Indians. The party took the Modoc terms of peace as follows; they must surrender to the military authorities and be removed to the reservation in Arizona, Indian territory, or Southern Cuba. The Council was very peaceably. The party remained Capt. Jack's guests all night. The chief is quite ill and is anxious for peace.

Mr. Steele stated the propositions of the Commission, and all the Indians expressed their consent, but they would not go to Arizona or with Meachanen or Jesse Applegate. They did not wish to return to Lost river, for they would be amongst enemies. Eight or ten warriors from the camp came out to General Canby's headquarters to meet the rest of the Peace Commissioners. Capt Jack, Scar Faced Charley and Schonochise, said they wanted to go to Washington and see Big Chief. Yesterday Mr. Steele and eight Modoc warriors, went from the camp out to General Canby's camp. It is generally thought the war has ended.

UTAH.

Reports from Surveying Parties.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 3.—The agent of Salt Lake parties who was sent to the east coast of South America some months ago to investigate the rumors of wonderful discoveries of places of gold returned lately and characterize the reports as extravagant. Particulars as yet are kept secret, but it is known that some of our leading mine operators and capitalists left suddenly for New York a few days ago on this business.

Crime.

SALT LAKE, March 3.—A special from Ogden Junction reports a horrible outrage at that place upon an Italian lady, who, with her infant, had just arrived from Piedmont, on the line of the U. & P. Railroad, by a ruffian named Robert A. Lee. On pretence of assisting the victim in removing her baggage, he got her into his office, and there fiendishly accomplished his object. He escaped, but great excitement exists, and if he is caught, his chances are for lynch law.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1873.

Stokes.

A note of issue in the appeal of Stokes has been filed in the General Term, but will not be argued at present.

"Panicky" in Wall Street.

In Wall steet a panicky feeling existed this forenoon. Some shares of Pacific Mail under great pressure decided from 5 to 49; other shares fell off from ½ to 2 per cent.

Ingersoll.

The case of the People against Ingersoll, one of the famous $6,000,000 ring suits, came up for argument to day in the special term of the Supreme Court.

—During a Spiritualistic conference at Apollo Hall Sunday night, one of the mediums exhibited certain pasteboard faces and false heads which he said the medium Gordon has been in the habit of presenting at his seances as genuine spirits.

—Several organizations of German Republicans propose meetings to protesting against the proposed new charter for New York city.

—Rev. Milton Badger, Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, died in Madison, Connecticut, on Saturday.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Local Option Passed.

AN ANIMATED NIGHT SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The Ladies Thronging the Galleries.

A VOTE TAKEN AFTER MIDNIGHT.

The House's Record, 65 to 25.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1873.

Local Bills.

Reports were presented of Committees with acts, to prevent horses, cattle and swine from running at large in Allegheny Co.; incorporating Latrobe Water and Gas Co.; incorporating Loyalhanna Railroad Co.; act for relief of Somerset sufferers.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. SMITH—To incorporate the American Company, Fayette county.

Mr. Bowman—To regulate erectice medicine, Butler county.

Mr. McCormick—To reduce the fare to five cents on the Citizens Passenger Railway Pittsburgh; also to give no-tarties the same fees for process as in Philadelphia; also to incorporate the Hibernia Deposit Savings Bank of Pittsburgh; also to incorporate the Allegheny City and McKees Rocks Bridge Company; also to provide for additional representation in Common Council, city of Pittsburgh; also to incorporate the Hope Society of Relief Pittsburgh.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—To repeal prohibitory laws in certain boroughs and townships in Allegheny county.

Mr. YOUNG—Supplement to the Little Saw Mill Run Railway, extending the same.

Mr. BALLANTINE—To make inspector of coal oil in Allegheny County; also supplement to the general road laws of Allegheny county.

Mr. NEWMYER—To incorporate the Fidelity Trust Company; also to provide for grading and curbing of Stanton avenue from Hiland to Butler; also for changing the rights and privileges of married women.

Mr. RAMSEY—To incorporate the Grand Central Railroad; also, to reduce the fare on the Manchester Passenger Railway.

Mr. WALKER—To enlarge the borough of Butler.

Mr. LATTA—To incorporate the Unity Railroad Company of Westmoreland county.

Mr. MCCORMICK—Chamberburgh relief bill which provides that the State shall pay the interest on the claims which have been passed and reported on favorably by the Commissioners.

Local Option a Fixed Fact.

The regular orders having been exhausted, at half past ten Mr. Mahon got the floor and called for the Local Option Bill.

Twenty voices cried "adjourn," "move we adjourn," which, however, was not agreed to, nays 65, ayes 25.

Several bills were over on third reading ahead of the Option bill, but a few moments sufficed to put them out of the way.

At eleven o'clock, the galleries being crowded with ladies and every available space of the floor filled, the House was again brought face to face with "the little joker."

Mr. MCCORMICK tackled it with an amendment that it should not take effect.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT then tried to postpone the application of the bill to Allegheny county for one year, to give the liquor men time to dispose of their stock. He said it was taking liquor men at a great disadvantage. They had invested largely, and to be shut off on three weeks' notice was an injustice.

Mr. MCCORMICK rallied to the support of Mr. Wainwright, and warmed up on the injustice of the matter.

Mr. RAMSEY objected, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. HANCOCK moved to include Philadelphia, which was done.

Mr. MCCORMICK offered an amendment which prevents hotel keepers from allowing liquor in the rooms of their guests. Not agreed to.

The final passage was then demanded, and a vote of 65 in favor to 25 against, records the temperance triumph.

At 12:30 the House adjourned. B.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—River 17 feet 6 inches, and falling. Arrived—Lawrence, Memphis; Charles B. Church, New Orleans; J. W. Garrett, Tennessee. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh. Clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, March 3.—Cloudy till noon; now clear and very cold with a strong wind from the north-west; mercury 20 to 24. River falling 18 feet 6 inches on Falls. Down—Killbuck, Keller, 9 P. M.; Arlington, 3; Arkansas Belle, 6. Up—Silver Thorn and Rose Hite, 7 A. M.; Fayette, 10; Morning Star, 10:30; Sam J. Hale and Comet with barges, 1 P. M. Business good.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—River falling; 8 feet large in canal and 6 feet large in chute. Cold with high winds. Arrived—Andy Baum, canal, Memphis; Chas Bodman, canal, New Orleans; Charmer, canal, Evansville; Turner and barges, Cincinnati. Departed—Louisville, canal; Mary Bloodworth and barges, Memphis; Andy Baum, Bodman and Charmer, Cincinnati; Warner, falls.

VICKSBURG, March 3.—Down—Northwestern and John Kyle. Up—Iron Mountain, City of Cairo, Ashland, Belle Lee, Susie Silver, and Richmond. Clear and cold.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Arrived Nick Longworth and John Kilgour, Cincinnati. Departed—Commonwealth, Cincinnati. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—River rising with 12 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and very cold. Arrived—John Lumsden, Cairo; Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland. Departed—John Lumsden, Cairo.

CAIRO, March 3.—Clear and Cool. River stationary. Departed—Bismarck and Mary Forsythe, New Orleans; Shillinger, Cincinnati; Robert Mitchell, Evansville; Indiana, Smoky City and Gazelle, Louisville.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—The Louisville is detained by high wind. Canal lock full now. No boat allowed to pass till it is dredged, which will probably be to-morrow night.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Arrived, from Jasper, St. Louis, 2 P. M; John A. Wood, New Orleans, 2; Geo. C. Wolfe, St. Louis, 3; Jas. H. Bigley, New Orleans, 8; and P. Gaey, Nashville. Departed—Quickstep, Evansville, 1 P. M; Geo. C. Wolfe, Red river; Scar Faced Charley, New Orleans, 4; Bigley, Louisville, 6. River fallen 18 inches. Clear and cool; mercury 24.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Arrived—Capital City, Vicksburg; Gowan, Louisville; Joe Kenney and City of Alton, New Orleans; Rover, Ohio river. Departed—Julia, Vicksburg; Lady Lee, Shreveport; Bee, New Orleans; Elliott, Memphis. Falling slowly. Cloudy and cold and good deal of ice running in the river.

CLEVELAND.

Catholic Manifesto—Great Excitement.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Much excitement has been created here concerning the recent Lenten pastoral of the St. Rev. Dr. Gilmaa, the Roman Catholic Bishop of this diocese. The document is very bold and determined in its tone and character, asserting the supremacy of the church over the State, censuring the present system of public school education, which he claims as imperfect, insisting that Catholic families shall send their children to Catholic schools unless absolutely impracticable, directing that marriages shall not be contracted with persons outside of the church, and saying, if necessary, the Catholics must insist upon and demand their rights as citizens at the polls. Societies are not to be permitted to enter the church wearing their regalia unless the church is formally recognized by such society by having a Priest at its head. Church property will not hereafter be controlled by trustees but shall be transferred to the Bishops.

The pastoral has elicited much comment from the press of this city, both editorially and through communications. Last evening Rev. Mr. Forlush, a Unitarian minister, before a large audience, made the pastoral the subject of his discourse, and took strong grounds against it. This morning Bishop Gilman publishes a letter defending and explaining the pastoral at length, and concludes with this proposition to the School Board: "Catholics shall build their own school houses, and place them during school hours under the entire control of the public School Board, during which time no religious instruction shall be given, but before or after school hours religious instruction shall be permitted. Teachers of said schools shall be Catholics, and be paid by the School Board."

Marine News.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The steamship Hansa has arrived from Bremen.

LONDON, March 3.—The steamships Malta, Hammonia and Nevada are in port.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The steamship Republic, from Liverpool, has arrived.

THE CAPITAL.

Gala Preparations for Inaugural Day.

JUDGE SHANNON OF PITTSBURGH FOR DAKOTA.

The Pomeroy Special "Whitewash."

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS NEXT JUNE.

A Million of Dollars Daily of the New Loan.

WINDING UP CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1873.

The Dakota Chief Justiceship.

It is understood that Judge P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburgh, will receive the Chief Justiceship of Dakota Territory. He is endorsed by prominent people of the Dakota and Pennsylvania delegations in Congress.

Pomeroy's Pandering.

Senator Pomeroy was slightly whitewashed by the majority of the Special Investigating Committee to-day. While a minority report was submitted, stating that the testimony shows that Senator Pomeroy attempted to bribe Messrs. York & Simpson, members of the Kansas Legislature.

Senator Vickers, Democratic Senator from Maryland, concurred in the whitewashing, and his action is explained by the fact that Pomeroy, though nominally a Republican, has always been on excellent terms with "Trading Democrats." In 1857 Pomeroy was hand in glove with David Atchinson, a Kansas border ruffian, later he aided Buchanan, and still later helped to pull Andy Johnson through his impeachment trouble. In short, Pomeroy has been adroit enough to get on the safe side of the administrations of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Grant. Always on the side of power regardless of principles. It is proper to state that the committee that "whitewashed" Pomeroy is not the regular Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections of which Senator Morton is chairman. That committee is not in the "whitewashing biz."

The Extra Session.

The extra session of the Senate of the Forty-third Congress, which commences to-morrow noon, will be unusually important. Besides executive business, there will be vigorous contested election cases and debates on the expulsion of one or more Senators.

The "Assistant Secretary."

It is reported that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass will be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in place of Assistant Secretary Richardson, who, it is understood, goes to Paris to engage in the banking business.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Governor Geary.—The National Union League.

At the session of the Union League of America this afternoon resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Governor Geary, and in favor of the civil public rights were adopted.

It was decided to keep up the organization, and render it efficient in future. The League adjourned a recuption to meet in April, at Philadelphia, when officers will be elected.

The Chairman of Credit Mobilier No. 1.

Judge Poland, since he has rid himself of the labor attendant upon the Credit Mobilier investigation, says that "she fells like the Christian with the pack off his back." The Judge is ready to discharge the duties of some of the other committees of which he is a member, but says nothing can be done by the House except act on the appropriation bills.

The Manner of Electing U. S. Senators.

The disclosures which have taken place this session of Congress, respecting the manner of conducting elections to the U. S. Senate, have caused more comment than was ever before manifested among public men and many in the halls of Congress, as to the proposition of making U. S. Senators elective by the people. This is spoken of invariably in discussions with leading men in Washington.

Time Chronicler Office Holders.

Persons holding both federal and municipal offices will do well to bear in mind that the recent proclamation of the President on that subject provides emphatically, that where a person accepts a municipal or civil office, or continues to hold one from and after the 4th of March, the federal office he may be holding will be considered and declared vacated, and so treated, in case a resignation of the latter is not sent in.

A Resignation Accepted.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday accepted the resignation of Assessor J. T. Rapier, of the Second District of Alabama. Mr. Rapier is a colored man, and member of Congress elect, his term to begin on the 4th instant.

Louisiana—An Extra Session of Congress Probable in June Next.

The President is very desirous that Congress shall settle the Louisiana question at once. He favors, it is stated on the best authority, such action of Congress as would declare a new election in that State. Of course he must recognize the Kellogg government if Congress establishes it as the *bona fide* one, but it is thought that such action would be far from restoring a peaceful condition of affairs in Louisiana; and if after Congress adjourns the disorganized state of things continues to exist, the President will call Congress together again, so as to meet about the first of next June. Senator Morton's stand on this question as regarding the Kellogg government as the *de facto* one does not, as has been thought, reflect the views of the Administration.

Transportation in Western States.

State officials from the Western states, judges, &c., now visiting Washington, have, in conversation with the friends in Congress, alluded to the great subject now agitating their people in the West, viz: cheap transportation. These gentlemen have also represented to Congressmen that the people of the West are determined to elect their National Legislators in the future who are pledged to support the propositions of the people of the West, for better improvements in their water line communications.

The Relief of the U. S. Treasurer.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, is again to be relieved from all accountability for money lost through defalcations of employees in his department. Such a bill of relief has passed the House, and will without doubt be equally successful in the Senate. This custom of Congress to relieve upon as a certainty now, whenever defalcations occur, and therefore no doubt is ever felt that Gen. Spinner is to be the loser in such cases; but the opinion is often expressed, as to whether such action on the part of Congress may not be an inducement to the trusted friends of Mr. Spinner in his employ, dishonestly inclined, to carry out their designs on the Treasury, knowing that he is not to suffer by their evil acts.

New Loan Bonds—A Million Dollars a Day.

Gen. Spinner informed your correspondent that the bonds of the new loan are ready, and will be issued to subscribers right away. He also states that National banks subscribed for these bonds at the rate of $1,000,000 per day.

DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1873.

Geneva Award.

The Committee of Conference on the Geneva Award bill were unable to agree on awards.

A Gay City.

The city is crowded with strangers. The weather is beautiful. Pennsylvania avenue, along which the grand inaugural parade will march, is already decorated along its entire length. Numerous military organizations are already represented. West Point cadets are encamped. The Executive Mansion and public departments are thronged by strangers, and a general holiday appearance is presented.

Probabilities.

For Tuesday in the south Atlantic and eastern gulf States, a rising barometer, northwest winds and clear weather; for Middle States, Atlantic coast, and westward to the Alleghenies, fresh northwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with lower temperature. For New England and New York, fresh and brisk north and west winds, cloudy and colder weather. For the lake region and upper Mississippi valley a rising barometer northwest winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy and clear weather.

Ames as a Joker.

A member of House of Representatives on Saturday sent a page to various members, requesting that they not only write their own names in his autograph book, but append a motto or sentiment. When the book was presented

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TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@115.

WE are pleased to learn from our special correspondent at Washington, that our fellow-citizen, Judge Shannon, will in all probability be tendered the Chief Justiceship of Dakota Territory.

A MAN named Sontag has made proposals to our Government looking to the transportation of 32,000 Selavonians, now subjects of Austria, to this country. He says they are strong and beautiful, live to the age of seventy-five or eighty years, work fourteen hours a day, and are anxious to become American citizens. He offers to bring them here if the expenses are paid.

WE are in receipt of the report of Superintendent Cordier, of the Work House. The various statistical facts contained in the report were embodied in a local in the GAZETTE some time since. Suffice it to say, they show the institution to be in a prosperous condition, under its present management, with a prospect that ere long, if not interfered with, it may become a source of revenue to the county.

THE Senate of the United States held bravely on in its work during Sunday last. We admire diligence,—but how about the legality of laws enacted on the Sabbath? It is very desirable, it is true, that there should be no extra legislative session of Congress, yet it is equally desirable that the example of Sunday legislation should be avoided. The course pursued by the Senate will not meet with universal commendation.

THE attempt on the part of the Senate to settle the Louisiana troubles, came to a disastrous issue. Both parties were agreed to the original bill, looking to a new election, but when an amendment was tacked on, maintaining the Kellogg government till the election is held, this defeated the whole measure—the Democrats and several Republicans voting against the amended bill. The President now will have entire control of the question, and will determine it as he has already intimated, in favor of the Kellogg government.

THE effort of the House at Washington to increase the salaries of its members met with a very summary squelching in the Senate. We are gratified at the result, and as we feel when we think that the brilliant intellect of Butler has been so long engaged on this bill, without extra fee or reward. As Butler was thought by the Credit Mobilier to be worth a thousand dollars a day, it is really sad to think of so much capital wasted. It will be hard, hereafter, to convince him that he has not been swindled out of $50,000 or more.

THE *Commercial* displays very bad taste in its attempt to single out Mr. Howard, and charge him with voting with Democrats in favor of endorsed ballots. The truth is, the Democrats, as a body, did not urge this rule, but many of their most prominent adherents voted against it. Party lines were not at all drawn in regard to that measure. More than this, the measure must stand or fall on its merits. It is a very small business for any journal to single out individual members of the Convention for criticism that is little short of abuse.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, in a rather kindly spirit, criticises Governor Hartranft's pardon of Engel and Grant. It moralizes that "prominent citizens" should not carelessly endorse pardons. This is very true. The Governor should look to the record, and be governed by it solely. Sympathy, or regard for person or political influences, should not be allowed at any time to enter into the question of pardon. If a person is guilty of a crime laid to his charge, has received a fair trial and a just sentence, that person should be compelled to fill out the requirements of the law, unless some very special and important reason can be urged for his pardon.

IT WAS not our design to enter into a discussion with the *Dispatch* relative to Gen. Negley's vote on the Credit Mobilier business. We simply aimed to call the attention of our cotemporary to the fact that snap judgments are not always wise. We do not approve of the General's vote, yet we can easily see how it may have been given under the influence of entirely proper motives. That the motive which influenced his vote has much to do with its moral quality is a fact too obvious to require illustration. We venture that no journal but the *Dispatch* would hesitate over such a question. As to the political bearings of General Negley's vote, that is an entirely different matter. We presume he will be found entirely competent to look up this phase of the subject when he returns home.

WE GAVE to the public, yesterday, the reply of the Economites on the Chinese labor question, at Beaver Falls. It is, in brief, that they are not, as a Society, the controllers of the cutlery works, but that these people were employed for a term of four years, as an absolute necessity, to save the company from utter ruin. They offer to bestow any profits they may derive from the employment of Chinese on missions, the poor, etc., with special reference to Beaver Falls. If any who have been discharged have suffered loss, they offer to make this good, on being furnished with legal proof of the fact. At the end of four years, the people of Beaver Falls are to be privileged to take their interest in the works at a fair valuation;—but they decline to interfere with the contracts made by their agents for the employment of Chinese labor. The spirit of this communication is entirely commendable. Of course it leaves the source of trouble among the people, but it now becomes a question whether, in some way, the laboring element cannot find remunerative employment. If not, and the disposition is still entertained to demand the expulsion of the Chinese, the law must necessarily be invoked. We have already intimated how this should be done. The case is one of peculiar difficulty. Each party may be said to be in the right, considering the subject from their particular standpoint. The cutlery company do not wish to lose their money, and the laboring people do not desire to be thrown out of employment.

THE INAUGURATION.

To-day, at noon, President Grant will be inaugurated for the second term. Unusual preparations have been made to render the ceremony imposing and impressive. Delegations from many political societies, bodies of troops from various parts of the country, cadets from West Point, and bands of music will help to make up an extended and varied procession. At the capitol, extensive decorations have been prepared, and it is now certain that the inauguration will be witnessed by an immense concourse of people. In the evening, the inauguration ball will take place, in a building specially prepared, and so large that it is reported, quite exaggeratedly, no doubt, that 11,000 persons can dance at one time. Supper is provided, also, for this immense throng, and the night will be devoted to festivity and mirth. Such is the outline of what will, no doubt, be an imposing display.

We are gratified that honors shall be showered on the President, for we deem him worthy of them. But the question arises, is there not getting to be too much display, in such occasions, for the good of the Republic. We are supposed to affect a somewhat rigid simplicity of manner, in contrast with the more ostentatious displays of royalty. Yet the different costly forms of show that attended the inauguration of our Governor, and now of President Grant, are rarely outrivaled even by European royalty. All this, too, is costly. Suppose there are 11,000 persons at the inauguration ball, at ten dollars a head, which is the customary price, we have $110,000 for a single item. Add the expense of transporting and feeding so many troops, the cost attending the visit of so many sight-seers, and the entire cost of the inauguration may be set down as little less than a million dollars. True, we have power, are rich and can afford it. But is it best, as illustrating the simplicity of Republican institutions, that so much ornateness of display should take place? This aside, and we hope the day will be pleasant, and that the ceremonies may not be attended by any unpleasant occurrence. General Grant has made a good President, and if we will indulge a little ostentatious display, now and then, we have a worthy person on whom to bestow them.

CITY TREASURER AND CONTROLLER AND THE PROPOSED CHARTER.

Among the points raised in objection to the new city charter is that of giving the Finance Committee the power to appoint the Treasurer and Controller. This specific objection might be enlarged, for a general objection may readily be made against the new charter, that it takes elective power from the people and consolidates it in very few hands. It will be remembered that the Board of Council is designed to consist of only forty-five members, and these are to have charge of a great variety of interests, and the appointment of a large number of officers for the city. Heretofore, the Treasurer and Controller have been elected by the people, and the movement on foot is designed to take this power out of their hands. Any and every scheme that aims to rob the people of their elective privileges, and to concentrate in the hands of a few the power now exercised by the many, may always be looked upon with suspicion, and treated with caution. We have heretofore commended the general purpose apparent in the new charter, to systematize and make uniform the administration of our city affairs, but strongly suspect any movement which while it accomplishes this, gives a few almost unlimited power. The offices of Treasurer and Controller ought to be free to the competition of such of our citizens as may desire them; but if the forty-five shall control them, it is easy to see what will be the result. Those who can manipulate most perfectly the interior line of politics will readily pick up these offices, and the mass of the people will be as effectually debarred from them as though they were the perquisites of a kingdom. More than this, the entire tendency of an arrangement of the kind is to strengthen and perpetuate rings and combinations. It would be perfectly easy to make terms in advance for such of the forty-five as might be needed to secure their election, provided some party, indicated in advance, should be supported for the financial offices of the city. This is all wrong. We want the city freed from combinations, and to this end we need Councils made up of numbers sufficiently large to fairly represent the people, while not only the Treasurer and Controller should continue to be elected by the people, but several other officials whose existence is made, by the new charter, to depend on the Board of Councils.

SUBSTANTIAL REFORM.

We print this morning the report of the Committee on Legislation, made to the Constitutional Convention on Saturday last, by General Harry White, of Indiana county, and ask for it the careful study of our readers. It is upon the action of the Convention on this subject of the powers of the Legislature, that its work will stand or fall when submitted to the people, and we therefore regard this report as the most important yet presented to the delegates. Other reforms may be waived or postponed, but a reform in legislation is a pressing and immediate necessity; the determination to have it, called the Convention into being, and the expectation that it will be accomplished, will secure for its work a more favorable consideration than could otherwise be hoped for.

We have not space at this time, to go over the merits or seek out demerits in the report of the Committee. It will be time enough to do that when it is fairly before the Convention, and we have the arguments and criticisms of those who have made the subject a matter of deep and earnest study. But it is easy to see, at a glance, that the limitations contained in this article, on the powers of the Legislature, will reform many of the notorious abuses that have long held sway in Harrisburg. We glance at a few of the prominent features.

In addition to the oath to support the Constitutions, members of the Legislature are required to swear that they were "elected without false return, bribery or corruption," committed by themselves or by others with their consent. A refusal to take this oath deprives a member of his seat, and its violation subjects him to indictment for perjury.

Contested elections of members are to be determined by the Court of Common Pleas in the county of the returned member.

A preamble is required for every bill, reciting the reasons for its passage.

All bills must be read at length on three different days, and on the final passage the vote must be by yeas and nays, and *a majority of members elected to each House must be recorded in favor of a bill before it passes.* This is a most important provision. The same rule is required in voting on amendments reported by one house to the other, and on reports of conference committees. All bills and amendments must be printed before finally voted on.

In prohibiting local or special laws, the Illinois plan is adopted, of specifying the prohibited legislation, instead of the Ohio plan of prohibiting *all* special legislation. Opinions differ as to which is the best. The prohibited legislation covers twenty-six specifications, to which we refer the reader. Some of them are very sweeping: for instance special legislation is prohibited regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts. It must all be done by general laws. So, too, the creation of all corporations, or amending or renewing the charters thereof. Railroads come under a special prohibition of the same character.

Public notice, by sixty days' prior publication, is required before any local or special bill shall be introduced in the Legislature.

All contracts for furnishing the Legislature with stationery, fuel, etc., or fitting up and refurnishing halls and rooms used by the Legislature, must be let to the lowest bidder. What a quantity of small stealing about the Capitol this will cut off?

The Governor is invested with the power to disapprove any particular item in appropriation bills, and unless the veto is overborne by a two-thirds vote, it holds. This is a good idea, and we believe its importance was pressed on the committee by Governor Hartranft.

The loan of the credit of the State or any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district, is prohibited.

Legislative commissions to "make, supervise, or interfere with any public improvement, or to levy taxes, or to perform any municipal function whatever," are prohibited.

The Legislature is granted power to revoke, alter or annul any charter now existing and revocable, or any charters conferred hereafter by law.

The provisions against legislative bribery are very stringent, and cover all phases of the problem, even to the extent of the election of members who are the agents or attorneys of corporations or individuals, having any personal or special interest in legislation. No member is allowed to vote on any bill in which he has a private interest, but must disclose the same to the house of which he is a member.

The power to grant licenses to sell vinous, spirituous, or malt liquors, is prohibited, and the sale of the same, except for medicinal, mechanical or sacramental purposes, is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by law. This will probably go to the people as a separate proposition.

The above shows some of the leading reformatory and progressive ideas incorporated in the report. The Convention may add others, but the probabilities are the report will be adopted substantially as it came from the Committee.

GENERAL NEWS.

EGGS are six cents a dozen in Columbia, Georgia.

CALIFORNIA anticipates a wheat crop this year, of over 50,000,000 bushels.

IT IS claimed that tin ore has been discovered at Stendal, Pike county, Indiana.

A YOUNG lawyer in North Carolina was lately paid a pound of butter for legal services.

THE New York Legislature will make it a criminal offense for any one to engage in fortune-telling in that State.

A SECOND-HAND dress and two skeins of yarn were recently exchanged for forty acres of land in Texas county, Mo.

THE popular vote in Arkansas on the Constitutional amendment re-enfranchising all the ex-rebels, will be taken March 8.

ENGLAND expended $3,000,000,000 for war, between 1789 and 1815, without ever putting fifty thousand men into a pitched battle.

THE Irish Catholics of Iowa City have purchased the old Trinity Episcopal Church, and it is now being fitted up for Catholic worship.

THE actual cost of a sewing machine is from $5 to $7, or, with table and all complete, from $10 to $40. At retail the price is $60 to $125, the difference being clear profit.

THE assessors of internal revenue throughout the country have been notified to close up the business of their offices by the 20th of May, and ship the books and papers connected therewith to Washington city.

RATHER a queer suit is that against the city of Troy by the owner of a Hudson river barge that was sunk on a bar off the city. The claim is based on the theory that the bar was caused by a deposit from the city's sewers.

THE Delaware peach growers honestly admit that the prospect for a crop this year is as favorable as last year, when an immense crop was harvested. The "eyes of the world are on little Delaware;" so far as early peaches go, at any rate.

BARNUM is going to make his animals fire-proof now. The elephant will wear a corrugated iron overcoat, the baboons will have extinguishers strapped to their backs, while camels and other animals will be coated heavily with fire-proof paint.

AN absent-minded man in Tennessee used a roll of greenbacks as a stopper to his molasses jug, and the next day nearly tore the inside of his house to pieces looking for the missing money. His wife set things right when she baked ginger-bread that afternoon.

THE SPANISH adjuncts to a lady's costume are becoming fashionable. Witness great high-backed combs, long scarf veils worn on the back of the head, and immense fans of plain black silk, which latter, we are sorry to say, none of our belles seem to know how to use properly.

THE new style of gas fixtures, with a refractor composed of a glass bowl filled with water, is a very bad thing, anywhere except on a low bracket at an evening party, where disdainful beauty is apt to upset the bowl with her haughty head, and spill the water down her back.

TWO girls, in New Bedford, Mass., aged twelve and fourteen, who lost their father some months ago, have, since his death, taken the entire care of a horse, five cows, and a great flock of hens; have done all the odd "chores" about the house, attended public school, and in their leisure moments taken lessons on the piano.

WHEN poultry is fresh the eyes are full and bright, the feet are moist and limber. When it is stale the eyes are sunken, and the feet and legs dry and stiff. When the flesh is dark colored it is not fit to eat. Stale poultry is often "made over" by being soaked in alum water. This will restore the flesh to a comparative fresh color.

THE great turtle in the Brighton, England, Aquarium died recently for the want of proper nourishment. It measured 3 feet four inches in length and 2 feet 3 inches in breadth over the back of its shell, and when it arrived, about four months ago, weighed 200 pounds, but since then it had lost 44 pounds, only weighing after death 165 pounds.

THE Cleveland *Herald* says: "The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has leased the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad, the Pithole Valley Railroad and the Chenango and Allegheny Railroad. This will, when some extensions are made, give the Atlantic and Great Western line full access to all portions of the oil region, old and new."

A RATHER impatient old lady, residing in the neighborhood of the nitro-glycerine works in Maysville, had the misfortune to break a leg recently. She summoned a physician, a worthy member of the church, and begged that he would pray for her; but the heartless medicine man remarked: "Well, madam, I will set the limb, but you must do your own praying."

FROM the 1st of January up to Friday last there occurred in the United States ninety-one fires, with a total loss of $4,128,500. There were two in which the loss exceeded $400,000; five between $100,000 and $200,000; twelve between $50,000 and $100,000, and fifteen in which no estimate of loss were given. By them thirty-four persons lost their lives.

AN Ohio farmer, early in the winter, set a steel trap for an owl that had been about his place. The day afterward, while in the woods chopping, the farmer heard a clanking sound and discovered the owl towing the trap about with him. He procured a rifle and secured the bird, which measured nearly five feet from tip to tip of its wings. The bird was shot nearly three miles from where it had been trapped.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT was abolished in Iowa two years ago; and statistics just published show that ten murderers have since then been convicted in that State, while of shootings, stabbings and beatings to death in fits of anger the list is a frightful long one considering the population of Iowa. We have already stated that the number of murders in the Michigan State prison, re-interced to life imprisonment, is sixty.

DR. G. ROBINSON, a British electrician, has patented a new method of sawing timber. It consists in applying a platinum wire heated to redness or white-ness by an electric current to the trees or woods which are to be severed, much in the same manner as it has hitherto been employed on a smaller scale in surgery. By fitting the wire with handles, so as to be able to guide it in any direction, the most intricate fretwork can be cut.

THE Bank of England covers five acres of ground and employs 9000 clerks. There are no windows on the street. Light is admitted through open courts; no mob could take the bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense walls. The clock in the center of the bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the court, and engines in perfect order are always in readiness in case of fire. The bank was incorporated in 1694. Capital, $90,000,000.

LAST week three daughters of Esquire James Bishop, near Charleston, Trigg county, Kentucky, went to a field where their brother was burning brush. During the brother's absence the dress of one of the girls caught fire, and before the brother, alarmed by the shrieks of his sisters, could reach the spot, his sister's clothing had all burned off except a small strip around the neck, and the poor girl was horribly crisped from head to foot. She died before a physician could be brought to her.

THE Boston *Globe* says: A widow, expecting the body of her husband, and a widower, expecting the body of his wife, were at the Boston and Albany Railroad station, Thursday afternoon. Each had a hearse and carriages waiting. The body of the deceased wife arrived, and the men employed by the widow took it and put it into their hearse and would soon have driven off with it, had not the widower discovered the mistake in season to inform them that the remains were those of his wife. The consequences of a grave mistake were thus happily averted.

A LITTLE BOY, three years of age, the son of a teamster named John Fleming, who lives in St. Louis, on Friday afternoon swallowed about a half ounce of creosote, and died a few minutes after taking the terrible dose. The child, having no mother, was left in the care of an aunt named Maggie Miller. Mrs. Miller says that she had just left the house and gone across the street to a neighbor's, and that while she was out the child, which was on the bed, raised up and taking the bottle from the mantel drank the fiery contents. Mrs. Miller was charged with having murdered her own child a few months ago, and suspicions are now entertained that she administered the fatal dose to her brother's child.

PERSONAL.

MR. BESSEMER now talks of making a cannon to throw a 22,000-pound ball.

THE salary of the Governor of Indiana has been raised from $3,000 to $8,000.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is still anxious to sell her Florida plantation.

SERGEANT BATES has gone home to his birth-place, a pleasant town in Illinois.

PRINCE ARTHUR PATRICK will preside at a St. Patrick's Society dinner on the 17th instant.

ONE of the Japanese Ambassadors is about to marry the daughter of a Paris financier.

GENERAL SHERIDAN intimates that he will put a head on the individual who next says he is engaged.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is about to show his contempt for the Government by marrying a couple of dozen more wives.

ONE Mrs. Ward, of California, starting with a pair of twins last June, added triplets to her family circle on the 11th ultimo.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is said to be trying to exceginate a new name for the hundredth and seventeenth christening in his family.

IT IS said that claims have been filed against the estate of the late James Fisk, Jr., almost equal in amount to its entire value.

MISS JENNIE BROWN, of Wisconsin, has received fifty yards of watered silk as a reward for saving three men from a watery grave.

THE Duke of Richmond sets the price of £500,000 on his house at Charing Cross, which stands in the way of certain proposed street improvements.

"JOHN BLANCHARD will please stop blowing his nose," requested an Iowa clergyman the other Sunday. John quit his nose and went to blowing the minister.

SEVERAL French bishops are urging the Pope to protest against the actions of the Italian Government, and then, seeking asylum elsewhere, to "leave Rome to its fate."

MR. AND MRS. FIELD, of New York, are reported to give the most brilliant entertainments had by the "best society" of Rome. Their daughter has become the Princess Triggiano.

SOCIETY MEN in Boston do not waltz with blondes and brunettes the same evening, this winter. They think the mixture of different tints of powder on their dress coats is too picturesque.

IT seems that Mrs. Savery, of Des Moines, Iowa, is pressing her claims before Gen. Grant as a candidate for consul to Havre, her idea of woman's rights being the right to be an office-holder and an office-seeker.

M. AND MME. JOUVINET, nee Bigelow, the American lady who was recently abducted from Marseilles and carried to Egypt by a discarded lover, are in Paris, and, as may be readily imagined, create a great sensation.

M. CAPOUL threw up his engagement at Lyons because of the coldness of his reception, and returned to Paris for a few days before going to Venice and Milan with M. Strackosch. His return to this country seems to be settled.

MR. RAMON CESPEDES, cousin of the President of Cuba, and resident in New York as diplomatic agent of free Cuba, received the sad tidings Friday that his son had met a patriot's death while fighting in the Cuban liberating army.

THE widow of Charles Selby died in London on February 8, in her 77th year. She was a clever actress in early life, and of late years has been a teacher of the art of acting. Her husband died on March 21, 1863. Her grave is at Kensel Green Cemetery.

DARWIN says that infants do not know how to weep until they are several days old. We don't know whether they can prove the statement or not; but there are a good many happy fathers who will give him all they possess in the world if he will prove that infants don't know how to howl.

O'NEAL, a man sentenced to be hanged for murder in Jonesboro, Ga., and whose sentence was commuted to imprisonmnent for life, was shot dead a few days ago while attempting to escape. The Atlanta *Herald* says that the case is one of the most cowardly known. O'Neal was not badly in fault for his crime, and was really the victim of circumstances.

THE following story is told of Rev. Mr. Hammond, who approached a man at Burlington, the other day, asking him if he was a Christian. "No," replied the other party, "I am a railroad man." "Well," said Mr. Hammond, "I know of several conductors in New England that are Christians." "That may work down East all right, but a man can't be both in Iowa," responded the employe.

SHERIFF DODSON, of Pope county, Arkansas, is the most sanguine and forgiving man in the State. Last week a gang of desperadoes shot the sheriff, at Perry, and when the wound was pronounced to be mortal, the prostrated man devoted himself to prayer, and showing his confidence in the Christian character of his assassins, remarked: "I am shot by a band of outlaws, but I expect to meet them all in heaven."

THE widow of the late Nicholas H. Moore, of New York, married, some months since, her coachman, named John Hughes, and is now anxiously at work to get a divorce from him. John was satisfied for a time with riding in his own carriage; but prosperity made him proud, and he soon set to work to get possession of his wife's property, to the amount of $100,000. It is another hasty marriage case, and it proves the truth of the old remark, "Put a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to"—very objectionable company.

THE marriage of Miss Rothschild, daughter of Sir Anthony Rothschild, and the Hon. Eliot Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke, has created some sensation in England, in consequence of a section of the Church of England lodging a caveat in the diocese court at Ely against the wedding being allowed to proceed in the parish church at Wimpole, the bride being a Jewess. The court, however, wisely declined to interfere, and after a civil marriage before the Registrar General, the second ceremony took place at the Wimpole church, in the presence of a crowded congregation.

Clearing the Pacific Railroad Track.

A correspondent of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* describes the way in which the engines of the Northern Pacific Railroad clear the track when it is choked by such heavy snows as fell during the middle of the month just passed. In one day nearly 100 miles were cleared when the snow was deep enough to cover the cars completely. The snow-plow plunges into the embankment at a speed of forty miles an hour, and when it is stopped the "shovel brigade," which is some distance behind the plough, is signalled, comes up and shovels the plough clear. Then to work again, the engineer keeping a clear lookout for ugly "cuts," rushing into them with tremendous speed, backing out and then forcing its way into, and, if possible, through them. Thus, even in the most boisterous weather, the trains are made to run with something like regularity, and the adventure of being aboard of one at such a time amply repays one for any slight delay.

Free Love and Divorce.

Mrs. Eleanor Fletcher Bishop, in a lecture recently in Brooklyn, on the subject of "Free Love and Divorce," said that husbands should not send their wives alone to fashionable watering-places, because there were temptations and danger there. "Free love," she added, "must be crushed and amiable dispositions cultivated. Divorce must not be sanctioned, unless on Biblical grounds, and then it should be a case for a jury to consider and not to be decided by references in secret. Divorce is the illegitimate offspring of marriage. Divorce is the saddest word tongue can utter or pen write—it is the death knell of happiness, as myself and child can testify. Through it homes are deserted, children estranged from their parents and robbed of their rights by corrupt administrators. Free love creates divorce in a great measure, and most of the crimes committed are the result of free love."

Popular Errors.

To think the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe that the more hours children study the faster they will learn. To conclude that because exercise is good, the more violent it is the more good is done. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is good for the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after it has been gratified, merely to gratify the taste. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.—*Good Health.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scull, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. E. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bailey, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

MR. LINCOLN'S HAT.

An Incident of his First Inauguration.

Those who witnessed Lincoln's first inauguration will not soon forget one little scene which then occurred. The President elect came forward upon the platform prepared at the east front of the Capitol, with his natural awkwardness increased by the momentous circumstances of the occasion, and by a gorgeous wardrobe, in which it was evident he felt exceedingly uncomfortable. The stiff dress coat, vest and pantaloons of black broadcloth, were enough of themselves to disturb his mental and physical equanimity, but to these were added other incumbrances, in the shape of a brand new hat and a ponderous gold-headed cane. The cane he managed to put away in a corner, but the disposition of the hat perplexed him greatly. It was too good to throw away, too nice, as he thought, to rest upon the rough boards, so, for a minute at least, poor Lincoln stood there in the gaze of assembled thousands, grasping the hat desperately and seeking in vain for a safe place to deposit it. Douglas, who sat immediately in his rear, saw the embarrassment of his rival, and rising, took the shining beaver from its sorely bothered owner and held it during the delivery of the inaugural address. It is doubtful whether, five years before, Stephen A. Douglas ever dreamed that he was destined to hold the hat of Abraham Lincoln while that individual was appearing for the first time as President of the United States.—*Missouri Republican.*

A Fearful Visitor.

The Paris *Soir* relates the following story: "A Mme. Bonneau, living in the Rue Descartes, was sitting in her parlor a few days since, awaiting her husband's return to dinner, when a man of wild and haggard appearance entered, and, seating himself opposite to her, addressed her in the following terms: 'I am a great doctor. I can effectually cure all headaches. I have heard that you suffer from that cause, and I am come to cure you.' The lady, perceiving that she had to deal with a madman, prudently seemed to fall into his humor, and asked what was his method of treatment. 'Simple enough, Madame,' said he, drawing a razor from his pocket, "I cut off the head, and then, after having well cleaned it, I replace it upon the shoulders.' Upon this he prepared to suit the action to his words. Mme. Bonneau, with great coolness, professed her readiness to submit to the operation, but suggested that she should fetch a towel from the next room to prevent her dress being stained. Her visitor assented to the reasonableness of this suggestion, and she left the room, locking the door behind her. Upon her return with some police officers they found that the unfortunate maniac had cut his own throat, but not fatally. It was ascertained that he had escaped from a lunatic asylum at Clermont les Pres, and had been vainly sought for during a whole month."

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Now stock, new goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints and Oils. All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them to give satisfaction. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are also invited to call at our store, as all interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—their hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. Hence the importance of anything that cannot be otherwise. Sold only in Pittsburgh at JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Boren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

REMOVAL.

Having Removed to their Large and Elegant New Warehouse,
287 LIBERTY ST.,
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Where we are now offering the best Brands
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

287 Liberty Street.

Corner of Tenth and Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Geo. B. Miltenberger

SOLE AGENT FOR
The Keizie Water Filters.
Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing.
Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.
NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A NEW CHROMO,
ENTITLED THE
New Recruits
Given to each customer by
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
Selected 28 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Truck of Patent Adams Till, Grocers' Fixtures, Scales Repaired.
W. A. HALLOCK,
84 Wood Street.

ASH.
100 casks Common Soda Ash
25 " Refined Soda Ash
25 " Pearl Ash
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. D. CANFIELD.

DRY GOODS.

1873. March 4, 1873.

New Goods Specialties

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 18½c, Striped Japs.
At 19½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.

Also, SOLE AGENT for Western Pennsylvania for the celebrated

BAZAR PATTERNS,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

New Dress Goods,
Opening To-Day at
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW BLACK SILKS,
Opening To-Day at
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New Spring Poplins,
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New Bleached Muslin,
Opening To-Day at
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172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW TABLE LINENS,
Opening To-Day at
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW BLACK ALPACAS,
Opening To-Day at
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Gray and Black Silk Pongees,
Opening To-Day at
ERWIN'S,
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Green and Black Striped Goods,
In Great Variety at
A. W. Erwin & Co.'s,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

SPRING, 1873.

New Prints,
New Ginghams,
New Bleach Goods,
New Brown Goods,
New Pants Stuff,
New Shirting Checks.
FULL STOCK
Dry Goods and Notions.

Arbuthnot,
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239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.

SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES.
BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.

Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' CHEMISE.
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.

Macrum & Carlisle,
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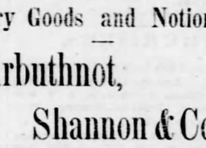
PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

Pianos and Organs.



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Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
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BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music. *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries. Send for catalogue and price list.

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WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

At 6½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 6½c, Bleached Muslins, short lengths
At 8½c, All Linen Crash.
At 12½c, Wide Huck Toweling.
At 12½c, extra good Bleached Muslin.
At 18½c, Heavy Unbleached Muslin.

Towels, Crashes,
Table Linens,
Turkey Tablings,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Wide Shirtings,
Cheviot Shirtings,
Ticking Checks, &c.

A full stock at low prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.

New Fringes and Gimps, Thread Guipure and Yak Laces.
Elegant Novelties in Plain and Tassel, Jet and Silk Ornaments.
Dress Buttons and Loops.
Lace Berthas, &c., &c.
Real Whitby and Cut Jet Jewelry.
Jet and Shell High Back Combs.
Jet Ornaments and Head Bands.
Black and Gilt, Pearl, Ivory and Russia Leather Fans.
Ladies' Morocco and Russia Leather Satchels and Portmonnaies.
New Shades Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Fine Watered, Gros Grain

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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest Rates. Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

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We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

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CAPITAL - - - $200,000

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Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received daily at 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Bankers and Brokers,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line comprising some of the finest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at low rates.

Luther S. Kauffman,

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Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages.

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. jan29-g30

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 3, 1873.

One of the objections urged against the repeal of our usury laws is that if the trade in money is made free, money lenders will take advantage of the necessities of borrowers, and increase the charges for the use of money. The fact is that actual practice proves the utter falsity of this position. In Massachusetts, where the usury laws have been repealed, money is now cheaper than in any other financial centre in the country.

Our money market to-day develops no new features. Money is in good supply but banks seem disposed to hold on to their money, and will not part with it except for the very best of doubted papers. It is said that in some of our banks money is accumulating because of the want of confidence in the future—paper being refused now which only a few days ago would have been readily taken. While prudence and caution are good, yet there is danger that these qualities may be carried to extremes, and great injustice be done to really deserving persons. Our banks ought to aid our business community to the fullest extent possible with safety. If they grow too cautious and conservative they will but hasten on the very disaster they seek to avoid.

To-day, the bears in the New York stock market have been victorious at every point, all stocks being pressed down and the market closing weak. Pacific Mail at one time declined 4 or 5, but closed finally at 51½. This stock is very erratic in its movements. Operators in New York are afraid of a sudden advance, and are asking 10 above market price for calls. It would be probable that the Company will buy in the stock at these low figures, under the act of last year for the reduction of the capital stock, were it not for the probable fact that after a short time, but at 50 it is certainly a good purchase. Erie, too, has taken the downward track, and closes weak. The unsettled investigation takes place, it will go below 60 soon.

The whole list is declining and if it continues a few days, it will be time to look for the rise which will take place as we enter upon spring. The decline of the past few days has been very profitable to some of the bears. It is said that Mr. Morton of Morton, Bliss & Co. made $250,000 on a "put" of 10,000 shares Pacific Mail, and H. D. Smith made $75,000 on a put of 25,000 shares.

Gold has remained steady all day, closing at a decline of ⅛ from opening rates. If stocks decline yet further, gold will advance.

The following stocks were sold last night at Cole & Irwin's sales rooms, 62 and 70 Fifth avenue:

35	shares Improvement Trust Co.	24 50
20	" Tenth Ward Bank.	57 00
20	" Pittsburgh Savings Bank.	129 00
50	" Triumph Oil Co.	2 00

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	113¼	113
U. S. Sixes—1881.	116½	116¾
" coupons.	115½	115¾
" 1868.	114¾	114¾
" 1864.	114¼	114¼
" 1865 new.	114¼	114¼
" 1867.	116½	116¾
" 1868—coupons.	114¾	114¾
10-40s.	111½	111¾
Currency 6's.	118¾	119¼
New 5 per cents		
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	102½	103
Erie.	64¾	65¼
B. H. & E.	37¾	38⅜
C. C. & I. C.	85	86
St. Paul	75¾	76⅜
Do. preferred.	89¾	91⅜
Michigan Southern	93	
Do. Central	89¼	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	102	102¾
Rock Island.	80½	81
North Western Common	86	
Do. preferred	51¾	51¾
Pacific Mail.	52⅜	53
Western Union Telegraph.	44¼	44⅜
Ohio & Mississippi.	30¾	31¼
Union Pacific.	93⅝	93⅞
Toledo & Wabash.	42½	
Fort Wayne.	99¾	
Harlem.	129¼	129

NEW YORK, March 3, 1873.

Money active and strin ent, with the bulk of business at 7 @ 10 per cent., but late in the day the rates declined and closed easy at 7 per cent. Gold strong, ranging 114 @ 114¼ for buying and 114¼ @ 114¾ for selling. Government bonds quiet and steady. Railroad bonds firm and moderately active. The business in stocks was more active than on Saturday, and in some shares the fluctuations were very important. Pacific Mail was the first feature, and with great activity was forced down from 52 to 49. Rumors circulated place the loss of Pacific Mail steamer Colorado at $1,000,000. While she may be a little over insured, the price recovered to 52, but was again depressed to 49, with a subsequent rise to 51, a fall to 50, a rise to 50¾, an advance to 52, a fall to 51¾, and a final close at 51¾. The trouble that the Company will have to buy in the stock at these low figures, under the act of last year for the reduction of the capital stock, will probably remain for a short time, but at 50 it is certainly a good purchase. Erie, too, has taken the downward track, and closes weak. The unsettled investigation takes place, it will go below 60 soon.

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B. H. & E.	37¾	38⅜
C. C. & I. C.	85	86
St. Paul	75¾	76⅜
Do. preferred.	89¾	91⅜
Michigan Southern	93	
Do. Central	89¼	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	102	102¾
Rock Island.	80½	81
North Western Common	86	
Do. preferred	51¾	51¾
Pacific Mail.	52⅜	53
Western Union Telegraph.	44¼	44⅜
Ohio & Mississippi.	30¾	31¼
Union Pacific.	93⅝	93⅞
Toledo & Wabash.	42½	
Fort Wayne.	99¾	
Harlem.	129¼	129

NEW YORK, March 3, 1873.

Money active and strin ent, with the bulk of business at 7 @ 10 per cent., but late in the day the rates declined and closed easy at 7 per cent. Gold strong, ranging 114 @ 114¼ for buying and 114¼ @ 114¾ for selling. Government bonds quiet and steady. Railroad bonds firm and moderately active. The business in stocks was more active than on Saturday, and in some shares the fluctuations were very important. Pacific Mail was the first feature, and with great activity was forced down from 52 to 49. Rumors circulated place the loss of Pacific Mail steamer Colorado at $1,000,000. While she may be a little over insured, the price recovered to 52, but was again depressed to 49, with a subsequent rise to 51, a fall to 50, a rise to 50¾, an advance to 52, a fall to 51¾, and a final close at 51¾. This stock is very erratic in its movements. Operators in New York are afraid of a sudden advance, and are asking 10 above market price for calls. It would be probable that the Company will buy in the stock at these low figures, under the act of last year for the reduction of the capital stock, were it not for the probable fact that after

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Winding up the Business of the Session—The Activity in the Last Hours—A Great Rush—Clearing the Desks of Myriads of Bills—Another Turn on the Salary Question—A Lively Debate—The Case of Ingalls — Pomeroy Gets Clear—Worrying on the Appropriations—River and Harbor Appropriations Fixed—Speaker Blaine Complimented.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to print ten thousand copies of the testimony before the Poland Committee.

Mr. LOGAN called up the, bill to establish a military prison. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to relieve Treasurer Spinner from responsibility for defalcations of Postmasters. Passed.

Mr. WEST did not object to Mr. McMillen credentials, which it was thus announced had been forwarded, but he objected to this irregular ratification.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it might be received as a petition.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it ought to be read.

Mr. MORTON said that despatch is merely an announcement that McMillen is elected by a mob legislature. He thought it had no business here.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay the communication on the table. Agreed to.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the deficiency bill, and the amendments reported by the Committee. Were agreed to.

A motion to strike out the appropriation for public buildings at Evansville, Ind., was not agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment appointing Assistant Treasurers of the United States at Cincinnati and Chicago. Agreed to.

Judge Delapay Formally Impeached.

Messrs. Butler, Peters and Potter, the committee from the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and Butler said: "Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, this Committee of the House appear at the bar of the Senate of the United States and by its Speaker, and impeach Mark W. Delapay, District Judge of the United States Court for the District of Kansas, in the name of the House of Representatives and of the people of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we do further acquaint the Senate, by order of the House, that the House in due time, will furnish particular articles against said Delapay, including the bond, and the same; and this Committee is further charged by the House to demand of the Senate that they will state an order for the appearance of Mark W. Delapay, as such Judge, to answer to the same."

The presiding officer, Anthony, said the Senate will take an order in the premises, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was concurred in.

Mr. WEST offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay Messrs. Ray and McMillan, of Louisiana full compensation and mileage for the time they were detained in Washington until March 4, 1873. Referred to Committee on Elections.

The Conference report on Postoffice appropriation bill was agreed to.

Pomeroy's Case.

Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Vickers and Thurman from the select committee appointed to investigate charges against Pomeroy submitted reports. Recess taken at 5 th 7.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Evening Session.—Mr. SCHURZ presented the memorial of Wm. L. McMillan, announcing his election as Senator from Louisiana, and announcing that his credentials are on the way of asking the Senate to take notice of the fact of his election.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the deficiency bill and the appropriation to reimburse the Creek Orphan fund wh has non-concurred in.

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented the credentials of J. J. Ingalls, Senator elect for Kansas, and Mr. CRAGEN those of Mr. Conkling[illegible].

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, a bill was passed to amend an act in relation to Board of Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels for Michigan.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to amend the tariff act of June 6, 1872, with an amendment striking out $35 per ton, and it was concurred in.

The Escape of Pomeroy.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery preferred against Senator Pomeroy, by A. M. York and B. F. Simpson, presented their report this afternoon, setting forth that a majority of the committee are of opinion that none of the charges preferred by Simpson have been sustained. The report then takes up the charge of York and said, the question for the Committee was whether taking the testimony together and weighing it, York has sustained his charge. They then go into a full and somewhat tedious review of the case, and say that there are circumstances that legitimately affect York's credibility; that it does not appear he knew that others in the census had "Pomeroy's money burning in their pockets" as he alleged; that the element of York's strong emotional action did not prove that he had not been bribed; but they affected his credibility; that they are at a loss to decide, (in reference to York's visit to Pomeroy in the hotel) where York got his assurance that he (York) was in the House, and they conclude the story "risky." The committee also consider it improbable that Pomeroy would give York $8,000 on Monday night under the stipulation to vote for him on Tuesday, and vote against him on Wednesday if he failed to do so. The Committee therefore, on the whole testimony in this manner, and conclude that the accusers have failed to prove their charges.

The majority report is signed by Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Buckingham and Alcorn, and Messrs Thurman and Vickers filed a minority report, which goes over the same ground, and pronounces it a clear case of bribery. The report was received and filed.

HOUSE.

House met at 9 A. M., in continuation of Saturday's session. A bill passed appropriating $100,000 for Government building at Lynchburg Virginia.

Mr. BUCHANAN from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to refund the Internal Revenue tax or import duty to persons possessing tobacco, snuff and cigars, manufactured or imported prior to November 28, 1864. Passed.

Mr. STEVENSON from the Committee on Public Lands reported a substitute for the Senate bill authorizing the sale of timber on the way of land by individual, or 320 acres by associations at the rates of $10 per acre, where land is not within fifteen miles of a completed railroad, and $20 per acre where it is.

Messrs. Sawyer, Lynch and Sheldon were appointed a Conference Committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of owners of lands not for offered taxes in Insurrectionary States, allowing repayment of net proceeds of sales, after payment of all taxes expenses, interest, etc. Passed.

The Appropriations.

Mr. SARGENT made a report from the Conference Committee on the sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The senate amendment had increased the appropriations by about $6,000,000, but the Conference Committee cut down these amendments by $3,300,000. Among the items thus cut out were $200,000 for interior claims of Washington; $235,000 for further improvement of the Capitol grounds, $500,000 for new State Department building; $250,000 reduction in navy yards; 150,000 for telegraph lines; $300,000 for expenditures in regard to bank notes.

After a running and confused discussion over the appropriations for the District of Columbia and over the amendment in regard to National bank notes Mr. BECK (Kentucky) made a vehement speech against the Conference Committee report. He declared that all corrupt schemes having a prospect of its passage were put on the general appropriation bills in the Senate and then without even being read in the House, they were sent to a Conference Committee, and there fixed up so by this Committee that the Appropriation Bill there were $33,000,000 to be taken from taxpayers in a way that Congress know nothing of. The Committee on Ways and Means could not to-day reduce taxes a farthing on account of taxes because Congress had already appropriated this session nine millions more than the most extravagant estimates had asked for. Before Congress adjourned that excess would reach twenty millions.

Mr. VOORHEES defended the appropriations for the Improvement of Washington, and questioned the propriety of Mr. Beck's intimation that all schemes which could not pass the House were taken over to a disreputable body known as the Senate.

Mr. BECK justified his former remark and declared that the House was a more honest body to-day than the Senate.

Messrs. ROOSEVELT and CRAIG opposed the appropriations for the District.

Messrs. TOWNSEND (Pa.) and MERRIMAN opposed the proposition in regard to National bank notes.

Messrs. RANDALL and COX favored it.

After some further discussion the conference report was agreed to.

The amendment in relation to National bank notes, appropriated six hundred thousand dollars for replacing worn mutilated notes of National banking associations. The notes now successfully counterfeited. The National banking associations are reimburse Treasury for the circulating notes furnished the under provision of the appropriation. The New York postoffice remains $1,000,000. Boston office increased from $400,000 to $800,000. In the Item "New Building" including Library of Congress was struck out $100,000 for observation of the transit of Venus December 1874 was restored; $50,000 for completing survey of Tehamatee was struck out; $350,000 for postoffice at Albany was retained.

The following appropriations were also retained: $1,500,000 for the Philadelphia postoffice; $408,600 for appraiser's stores at San Francisco; $250,000 for shop at Rock Island Arsenal; $150,000 for St. Louis Custom House and Postoffice.

Mr. SAWYER made the conference report on the bill for a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock. Agreed to.

Impeachment.

Mr. Butler, Mass., and Messrs. Peters and Potter were appointed a committee to present to the Senate articles of impeachment against Judge Delahepty, of Kansas.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, and an amendment reported by the Committee agreed to. Bill passed. Among the amendments are one for $251,000 to reimburse the Creek orphan fund; $297,000 arrears of interest due Chickasaws; $313,000 for Montana war claim.

Mr. STEWART called up the House substitute for the Senate bill relating to sale of vacant coal lands. Passed.

Communications were presented from members of the Legislature of South Carolina against the admission of Mr. Patterson to a seat in the Senate; also a dispatch addressed to the Governor of Louisiana announcing the election of Mr. McMillen as Senator.

Mr. PALMER made the conference report on the Postoffice appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The business on the Speakers table was then taken up and the following agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill: for the construction of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis; payment of claims allowed by Commissioners on Southern claims; bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transit; amend to act establishing a Department of Justices.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for payment to Japan from the indemnity fund of the surrender for account of rents for land and buildings occupied by the Diplomatic Consular representatives of the United States was rejected and referred to a Conference Committee.

"Extra Billy."

The Senate amendment to House bill to remove the political and legal disabilities of William Smith of Parquier county, Va. (Extra Billy) was agreed to.

Mr. DICKEY made a report on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. CONGER, one of the House conferees, said that he agreed to the report except as to one point in it, and that was the item appropriating $200,000 for two military forts on the projected Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. DICKEY sustained the report and stated that the establishment of these military posts was recommended by the Secretary of War and General Sherman. The report was agreed to.

The House then resumed the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: The Senate amendment to the House bill in regard to the sale of public lands was agreed to. The Senate amendments to the House bill amendatory of the last tariff act was taken up. One of the amendments strikes out the duty of 35 per cent. on macaroni or vermicelli.

Mr. COX moved to concur in that amendment. Negatived. All amendments were then rejected, and referred to a conference committee.

The Senate amendment to the bill to reimburse Montana for expenses of Indian hostilities was agreed to. The Senate amendment to the House bill removing disabilities of Sheiton M. Leake, of Virginia, was agreed to. The House amendment to the Senate bill for the further endowment of agricultural colleges, with the request of the Senate for a conference committee was taken up, request refused, and the bill remains on the table. The Senate bill authorizing mail steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico between New Orleans and Mexican ports was laid on the table.

Salaries Again.

Mr. GARFIELD made a conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendment in regard to salaries is to take effect after the 4th of March, 1873, and is as follows: The President of the United States to receive $50,000; Vice President, $10,000; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, $10,000; Cabinet officers, $10,000; Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, State and Interior Departments, $5,000; Speaker of the House after the present Congress, $10,000; Senators, Representatives and Delegates, including Delegate from Utah, $7,500. This is to be in lieu of all pay and allowances, and in receipt of actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of government and return by the most direct route of usual travel, for each session.

In regard to the Pacific Railroad, the Senate amendment known as Edmunds' amendment, which directs the withholding of Government charges for transportation, is retained, and so is the House amendment known as the Wilson amendment, which directs the entering of suits for the restitution of over-charges by the Credit Mobilier in constructing the road. The previous question was called on the adoption of the report, which was then adopted, and the main question ordered. Yeas 103, nays 84.

MR. GARFIELD having explained the points of the report, MR. FARNSWORTH opposed the salary proposition particularly in view of the retention of the amendment increasing the salaries of female clerks in the departments from $900 to $1,200. The country had had President Lincoln for four years at $25,000 per annum when gold was sometimes 250 per cent., and yet President Lincoln saved $50,000 during that time. Every President saved money in office, because there were attached to the office emoluments in the way of residence, servants, etc., the money value of which was at least $50,000 a year. He hated to see the Republican party come in the wake of the Democratic party, with this banner by a thing which shamed the Credit Mobilier and everything else that was corrupt, which had taken place in this Congress or any other Congress of which he had been a member.

Mr. NIBLACK opposed the report. He thought it unseemly to raise the salaries as the proposed Congress was already laboring under a temporary depression in public mind, and the events of the last few months had not been favorable to Congress in the public estimation. The business of the country was very much depressed, and in view of all circumstances he was opposed to report.

Mr. HANDLEY sustained the report. He asked whether it was not ignominious to vote secretly for this increase than for a member to raise his voice in demagogical strain, and then go to the Treasury and take increased pay.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether it was manly to refuse to increase the pay of female clerks, and then to vote for this increase to members?

Mr. HAWLEY protested particularly against that portion of the report which extended to the present Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN thought it was no time to raise salaries.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., sustained the report. The economy which he had promised on the stump and which he meant to carry out was, that there should be no funds or money voted in subsidies. The whole effort of keeping down the salaries was to throw the Legislation into the hands of rich men.

Mr. STEVENSON could not consent to vote in any form for increased compensation of members of the present Congress.

Mr. BANKS he said every man who served the people, was entitled to a respectable support and he did not hesitate to say that any Member could not support himself and family in Washington on $5,000 a year.

The report was then concurred in yeas 103, nays 94as follows:

YEAS—Adams, Averill, Banks, Bigby, Bingham, Blair, (Missouri), Boarman, Boles, Buckley, Burdett, Butler, (Mass.), Butler, (Tenn.) Caldwell Carroll, Cobb, Coghlan, Conger, Crocker, Crossland, Darrall, Dickey, Dudley, Dunn, Duke, Eldridge, Elliott, Foster, (Pa.), Garfield, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Goldzay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, Harris, (Miss.), Hays, (Ala.), Hazleto, (N. J.), Herndon, Houghton, Kendall, King, Lanison, Lamport, Lansing, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McHenry, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, McKeely, B. F. Meyers, Mory, Morphis, L. Myers, Negley, Niblack, (Fla.), Packard (Ind.), Parker, (Mo.), Peck, Perce, Perry, Peters, Platt, Price, Prindle, Hainey, Randall, Rice, (Ky.), Robinson, (N. Y.), Rogers, (N. C.), Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Snapp, Snyder, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Lafe, Thomas, Townsend (N. Y.), Turner, Tuttle, Tyner, Vancleve, Waddell, Wallace, Whitley, Williams, (Ind.), Wilson, (Ind.), Winchester, Young. Total, 103.

NAYS—Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Bell, Bird, Blair (Mich.), Bright, Buffington, Burchard, Cannon, Clarke, Coburn, Conger, Colton, Cox, Creps, Crocker, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Eames, E.y, Farnsworth, Finkelenurg, Foster, (Ohio), Foster (Ohio), Frye, Goodrich, Hamilton, Handley, Harris (Va.), Havens, Hawley (Ill.), Hawley (Conn.), Hay (Ill.), Hazleton, (Wis.), Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Kellogg (Conn.), Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Lewis, Lynch, Marshall, McCrary, McCormick, McDonald, McGrew, McIntyre, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, Niblack (Ind.) Orr, Packer (Pa.), Palmer, Parker, N. H. Pendleton, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Rusk, Scofield, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shumaker, Slater, Sloeum, Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Smith (Vt.), Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Terry, Townsend, Uper, Walden, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, Weed, Wilson (Ohio). Total 94.

The Harbor Appropriations.

Mr. SAWYER, from Conference Committee on River and Harbor appropriations bill, made a report which was agreed to. The bill is now practically the same as when it passed the House, except that the appropriation for Boston harbor is increased from $75,000 to $150,000, and that an appropriation of $25,000 is made for St. Paul, Minn., and some few small appropriations for Michigan and New Jersey.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the testimony taken in the case of the Pacific Mail Committee, and the same posited with the clerk of the House and to be held by him before the next Congress. He stated that nothing in the testimony implicated any member or employee of the House.

The House then took a recess.

Thanks to Speaker Blaine.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising in what he called the most pleasant duty of his official life, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Speaker Blaine for the distinguished ability and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of Speaker of the House in the Forty-second Congress. He said that the resolution had the sanction of his head and heart.

Mr. ELDREDGE seconded the resolution and concurred most heartily in Mr. Voorhees' remarks.

The resolution was adopted by an unanimous vote, one hundred and seventy-one members rising for it, and none against it.

[Reports from the Senate and House were still coming in as we went to press.]

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, No. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

135,639. Metallurgic Gas Furnace—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,640. Regenerator Furnace—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,646. Process for Converting Cast Iron Articles into Steel.—Richard A. Jackson, Pittsburgh, assignor to Isaac Charles, Allegheny, Pa., and James J. Johnston, Columbiana, Ohio; said Johnston assignor to William D. Rinehart, Allegheny, Pa.

135,659. Puddling Furnace—Evan Lloyd, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,679 Mop Head—George Washington Wheat, Phillipsburg, Pa.

135,682. Portable Cooking Apparatus—George Yinger, Harrisburg, Pa.

135,684. Car Coupling—Casper S. Bigler, Harrisburg, Pa.

135,687. Reed Organ—Riley Burdett, Erie, Pa.

135,701. Wheel for Vehicles—Jerome F. Downing and Wellington Downing, Erie, Pa.

135,707. Turbine Water Wheel—William P. Hale, Lockhaven, Pa.

135,713. Driven Well—James Large, Gill Hall, Pa.

135,744. Tug Buckle for Harness—Charles W. Adams, Wheeling, W. Va.

135, 830. Screw Cutting Device—Joel Bacon Low, Ravenna, Ohio.

135,856. Wrench—Joseph Smiley, Franklin, Pa.

135,871 Car Coupling—Liston B. Wilson, Caldwell, assignor to Isaac A. Wilson, Zanesville, Ohio.

Arizona Diamond, set in solid gold, sold only at 38 Fifth Avenue.

HOME NEWS.

Official.

The special Committee of Allegheny Councils, appointed at their last meeting on the subject of promitting outside districts to consolidate with Allegheny, will meet this evening at City Hall. A full attendence is requested.

Council' Committees.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon and approved the monthly pay roll. The first Monday in every month was fixed as the time for holding the meetings. The City Solicitor was instructed to examine into the matter of the South Side wharf, as claims had been made to certain parts of the wharf by some citizens of the South Side.

The Allegheny Wharf Committee held no meeting yesterday afternoon, on account of the failure to get a quorum.

An Inhuman Husband.

Julia McGuire yesterday morning appeared before Alderman McMasters, and lodged an information against her husband Frank McGuire, charging him with assault and battery. She states she has been married to him some two years, during which time he has constantly illtreated her until life has almost become a burden to her. The young woman is but eighteen years old, and if all she states against her husband proves true he is a hardened wretch indeed. McGuire was arrested and held in $500 bail for a hearing.

Struck by a Train.

Yesterday morning a man named Martin Sliter, who was walking on the track near Shady Side station, P. R. R., had stepped from one track on to the other to avoid a train, when he was struck by the Wilkinsburg accommodation, and thrown some distance from the track. The train was stopped, and Sliter was placed on board and brought to the city. It was discovered that his injuries consisted of but a few bruises about the face, caused by the fall. His escape was certainly a very remarkable one.

Fell Down a Cellar.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. William Stewart who resides on Jackson near Federal street Allegheny, proceeded to go to the cellar with a lighted lamp, when his foot caught on one of the steps, and he was precipitated to the bottom. The lamp was shattered to fragments. The oil was ignited and the danger of fire was imminent, however, it was put out without an alarm. Mr. Stewart received a severe cut over the right eye and bruised his head considerably. He was picked up and carried into the house. Under Dr. W. W. Cole was summoned, who attended to his injuries.

Allegheny's Death Report.

The following is the Allegheny mortuary report from February 22d to March 3d, inclusive.

Congestion of the brain, 2; spinal disease, 1; unknown, 2; gastro enterites, 1; diptheria, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2; heart disease, 2; typhoid fever, 1; pneumonia, 1; convulsions, 2; congestion, 1; catarrh, 1; hemorhage, 1; consumption, 1; intemperance, 1; bronchitis, 1; gastric fever, 1; natural causes, 1; asthma, 1; disease of the stomach, 1; tumor on lungs, 4; still born, 2. Males, 17; females, 11. There were under one year, 7; between 1 and 2, 2; 2 to 5, 2; 10 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 2.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health held a meeting on Saturday afternoon. The report of Health Officer Gray, for the month of February, showed 148 nuisances abated during that time, and 6 permits granted. Number of small-pox cases reported, 7; number sent to the hospital, 6; deaths from small-pox, 10; total number of deaths in February, 253. The resignation of Dr. Arthurs was called in question. Mr. Arthurs' brother offered a resolution instructing the Health Officers to attend the office every morning to examine death certificates. Messrs Gilmore, Arthurs, Edwards, House, Flemming and Arnott were appointed a sanitary committee for the ensuing year.

THE FIRST WARD CONTEST.

Another Meeting of the Committee—The Case of the Petitioners Closed.

Last night the First Ward Contest Committee—which included Mr. Chalmers and Mr. McCarthy—met in the Common Council chamber, the former gentleman in the chair. The proceedings were characterized by an unusual dullness, and very little important testimony was elicited.

Thomas Mohan was sworn, and asked if he was an alien. This he refused to answer until he had received legal advice. The counsel for the petitioners advised the witness to answer, and the counsel for the sitting members were equally emphatic in advising him not to answer. The witness finally acted on the suggestion of the latter. His testimony was characterized by a remarkable exactness, which was very satisfactory to the counsel. He testified that he voted at the First Ward on the 3d day of the month of the election. After that he took a walk about the city, but he could only remember one man who was with him, whose name is Sweeney.

Q.—Is he a voter? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Where does he live? A.—I think he lives on Second avenue.

Q.—Where on Penn street? A.—I cannot tell the number.

Q.—Well, what ward—what part of Penn street—Some place between Eleventh and Thirty-first street, I think.

Mr. McCarthy—Twenty squares of the margin; [Laughter.]

That witness was dismissed.

Mr. J. M. Gazzam testified that he was one of the sitting members, and that he had lived in the First ward since March 1869; knew Pat Dargan, who was working for Mr. John A. Elder; Mr. Dargan told witness that he had nothing personal against him, but that he thought in his mind that they were bound to carry the First ward for the Democratic party, for once. He told me I might as well go home. This was at five o'clock on the evening of election day. Said he knew where he could "spell" in for twenty-five more votes, and more if necessary. I told him I admired him for his candor.

Mr. GAZZAM was examined some further in regard to the voters of the First ward. So, though nothing important was developed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gazzam's testimony Mr. Bayne announced that that was the case for the petitioners.

It was then thought that the Committee should be instructed on points of law bearing on the case by counsel.

The counsel for Mr. Elder asked that the petition be dismissed, no case having been legally made out. Mr. Moore, who offered the motion, explained that this was the same as a non-suit in Court.

The request was not granted. The Committee then adjourned until next Thursday evening.

THE SCREEN BILL.

A Miner's Opinion of It.

WHITE ASH, March 2d, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Seeing so much written and so much has been said about the legislation asked for by the miners, and as a coal miner I hope you will give me space in your columns to rebut a few of the principal arguments of the opposing party. First, The coal operators claimed in Harrisburg that by screening coal we sell to the citizens of Pittsburgh for ten cents per bushel was only rubbish. Now, if it is rubbish, it appears to sell well. Second, They claim that they cannot compete with merchants in Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego and Albany, unless they get this nut coal as they do now from the miner for nothing. Now, there is not one of these States uses a screen more than from half inch to three-fourths of an inch between the bars, and they are solid screens. Third, They deemed merchantable coal, and pays the miner for the same, and as the Monongahela and Youghiogheny coal is far superior in quality to all others coming to market, we should have screen screens from one and a half to one and three quarter inches between the bars, as they now have, and pay the miner nothing for what passes through it, and why do the people of Cleveland say they can get coal cheaper from Pittsburgh than they can from Beaver and Lawrence counties, which is 20 or 40 miles nearer home? Simply because the profit realized from the nut coal, pays for shipping the lump coal. I should, as one miner, be well pleased to have the question properly discussed in some suitable place before a public meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh called for that purpose, and let them decide the question of payment for nut coal to the miner. As they have never had an opportunity to hear both sides of the question, it is possible for them to judge, and as the operators have never presented one petition signed by the people demonstrating again the bill, but on the other hand, the miners have presented petitions signed by thousands of citizens, asking for the passage; of the bill, which I think is enough to convince any member of the House that wishes to do justice, that the bill should pass, as all bills should either pass or be defeated by the voice of the people, and I am sure the voice for or against its passage; and by accepting of the bill proposed by the operators 10 feet long, 5 feet wide, and one inch and ⅝ between the bars to compose a screen would be injurious to that portion of Beaver, Lawrence, Payette and Westmoreland counties, now using the small screen, I say let us either have the original bill of the miners or none at all, as the operators only wish to kill the bill by time under the pretense of making a compromise. W. D. WOOLSLAYER.

A Great Blessing.

If the sewing machine has been a great benefit and blessing to hundreds of thousands of poor over-worked housewives and seamstresses in the land, the invention of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Machine was yet in advance of that, and has proven a direct and remarkable promoter of happiness in many a home circle, because it has been in use and has demonstrated its simplicity and its great adaptability to all kinds of family sewing, and yet never gets out of order, so that no time is ever lost in getting it into working trim. The saving of time with such a machine can hardly be estimated. Its advantages will be plainly exhibited to all who will take the trouble to call on the agent, Mr. James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street.

"Guipure Lace Curtains."

These curtains, at present so much in demand, are entirely new and of very elegant designs, in diamond, square and striped patterns, being made from spool cotton they are stronger and wash very much better than those hitherto sold. We have on hand a fine assortment of the latest styles, to which we invite attention.

HUGUS & HACKS,
Cor. Fifth avenue and Market street.

BREVITIES.

....Lloyd T. Rohrbacher, of Northumberland county, has tendered his resignation as United States Commissioner.

....The New York police arrested last week 405 persons. In this city 248 arrests were made. A fair comparison surely.

....The alarm of fire from box 43, at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a fire at No. 146 Forbes street. Damages $9.75; fully insured.

....On Thursday last, David Nooney an insane man left the residence of his brother-in-law John Riley in Etna township, and has not since been heard of. It is feared he has done away with himself.

....Mrs. Snyder a lady residing on the South Side, while proceeding to church on Sunday morning slipped and fell on Carson street breaking her arm. She was taken to her home and properly cared for.

....The house at the corner of High and Wylie street was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. An alarm was sounded from box 36, but the flames were put out by buckets without the assistance of the department.

....Two boys about fifteen years old inaugerated an amateur prize fight in Virgin alley early yesterday morning. The police heard of the affair and arrested the principals, who were fined three dollars and costs each by the Mayor.

....The parents of the babe, Kate Keir, on which Coroner West held an inquest on Saturday, have had a post mortem examination made which proved that the child died from natural causes and not from suffocation as according to verdict of the Coroner's jury, and previously reported.

....A boiler explosion occurred on Saturday morning last, in the Union Iron Works, Newburgh, Ohio, by which Mr. Harry A. Jones, a beater, lost his life. He was a Welshman, about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife with three children. A brother of the deceased and other relatives reside in Pittsburgh.

....The circulation of the GAZETTE is increasing largely every day. A comparison of its contents, in every department, with the best of its cotemporaries, and the low price at which it is furnished subscribers (*only fifteen cents a week*) sufficiently recommend it to all who desire a first class, reliable newspaper.

....The following were the prominent arrivals at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday: J. Hense Burch (colored) Senator, Baton Rouge, La.; Chas. G. Loeber, Salt Lake City, Utah; Hon. A. A. Furman, Waynesburg, Pa.; Gen. Mat. Stoadman, Vinton, Iowa; W. P. Sprouls and child, New Orleans, La.; R. W. Hosmer, Chicago.

....Some time ago some sneak thief stole an overcoat from the residence of Mr. John Middleberg, on Sandusky street, Allegheny. An information was made at the Mayor's office yesterday, and last evening officer John Messner succeeded in recovering the coat from a pawnshop, though he could find no clue to the thief.

....At "All Saints" Episcopal Church, besides the daily Lenten services heretofore announced, special Mission services with sermon will be held on Tuesday (this) evening, when Very Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, D. D., will preach, on Thursday evening this week, when Rev. Joseph D. Wilson will preach, similar services last week were very interesting and well attended.

....A young man of German parentage, who has been employed by a music house of this city as a tuner and repairer of small instruments, received notice on Saturday that he had fallen heir to five thousand dollars in Germany. He was engaged in tuning an accordeon when he received the news. That instrument remains untuned, and the fortunate young man is to-day enjoying himself with the inauguration-lists at the Capitol.

....We are sorry to inform our readers of the Thirty-second and adjoining wards that the continued illness of Hon. H. B. Swoope compels him to cancel his engagement to lecture in their vicinity, under the auspices of the M. E Church. But we opine the disappointment this announcement will create will be somewhat mitigated by the following statement, viz: W. B. Watkins, Esq., Mr. Swoope's law partner, who attended the first lecture in the course, which he delivered, and which so delighted all who heard it, has kindly consented to lecture again, in Mount Washington school hall, on Friday evening, March 7th. Subject: "Use, Abuse and Beauty of English Words."

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The March term of the Criminal Court commenced yesterday morning. The case of David Lewis vs. J. H. Fritz, an Ormsby borough school teacher, charged with abusive conduct towards a child of the prosecutor, Catharine Lewis, was first called up. On motion of the District Attorney a *nolle pros* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. W. J. Simpson is on trial. The indictment contains two counts charging the defendant with obstructing an officer and with assault and battery.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Fewer and Morris Dee, charged with aggravated assault and battery, the jury acquitted the defendants and divided the costs between the prosecutor and defendants.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as grand jurors for the present term: Robert S. Ferree, Fireman; Charles B. Anderson, Samuel Allison, Jas. Allen, Wm. Chasnelle, Thomas D. Douglass, Phillip Freind, Alexander Gilfillan, Lewis Harvey, Noah Hayden, George Hughey, John Martin, Samuel Motheral, Hugh McCoy, Lewis Relble, T. G. Smith, Robert Sims and Joan Tettelbach.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
William Halley,	Frank Wolf.
John H. Kelley,	Fred Feuill.
Christiana Baker,	Henry Gerk,
Thomas J. Smythe,	Michael Hughes.
Richard Wray,	James Morgan, (2)
William Wright,	John B. Larber,
William Cuney,	Antromo Castello,
Henry Butler,	Irwin & Hancock.
Daniel Mowery, et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Henry Stockman vs. Thos. W. Briggs; an action to recover pieces of property sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,111.

Jacob Loserbaugh vs. Andrew Grubbs; an action to recover the value of a mare. Verdict for plaintiff for $152 62.

J. & A. Hays & Co., vs. M. Donnelle in trust for the Catholic Church (St. Thomas') Braddock borough, and Peter Hughes, owners, and C. F. Steinmetz contractor. This was an action on a mechanics lien. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs in the amount of $80.

James Hunter vs. Albert and Wm. Moore, action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $115.

John B. Seymour vs. Iron World Publishing Co.; an action to recover for engraving. Verdict for plaintiff for $84.

James Barrett and wife vs. George McAnally and wife; an appeal from the judgment of an Alderman. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

45. Gilkey vs. Fisher.
48. Kirkpatrick & Co. vs. Day et al.
50. Kuralseman et al. vs. Becker.
54. Nesbit vs. Emmell.
55. Nancy vs. Campbell et ux.
59. Nicholas vs. Shrying.
61. Boohans vs. Bing.
67. Brown vs. Anawalt et. al.
68. Copeland & Co. vs. McElwaine.
70. Temperance Bank vs. West Pittsburgh Savings Bank vs. Haller.
71. Hoeveller admr's vs. Hearse et. al.
75. Beatty vs. Moore.
81. Evans vs. Brawdy.
82. Whitaker vs. Campbell et. al.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

John Speer & Co., vs. Arnold Herty, action a promissory note of $500. Defense offered was that notice of protest was not served. Jury out.

J. T. McKnight vs. Thomas McCoy, action on a promissory note. Defense put in a plea that he was merely an accommodation endorser, and was not liable. Verdict for plaintiff $137.

Trial List for To-day.

10. Wensel vs. Moore.
6. McClurg vs. McClurg.
23. R. Dilworth vs. Riddle, Miller & Co.
18. Huckestine vs. Boland, for use.
146. Clare vs. McCally & Co.
24. Neally vs. Richey.
22. P. Wensel vs. Pittsburgh steam Brick Company.
28. Wm. Wensel vs. same.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the case of the United States vs. John John Baker, Principal, and Lewis W. Morgan and I. B. Montgomery, sureties of Washington county, judgment was ordered to be entered against the defendants for the sum of one thousand dollars, the defendants to be released upon the payment of one hundred and forty five dollars and thirty-nine cents, with costs.

In the matter of Richard Dondy, alleged bankrupt, the Court ordered a discontinuance of proceedings.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

THE case of "Babe" Monigomery which was to come before Mayor Wyman yesterday afternoon for a hearing, was postponed for one week, as the defence was not ready.

NICHOLAS MEYER before Deputy Mayor Irwin is charged by Mr. N. E. Sherman with the larceny of a New Foundland dog, collar and lock in all valued at seventy-five dollars. Warrant issued.

MICHAEL DALY and Thomas Arnold paid twenty five dollars and costs for indulging in a fistic encounter on Penn avenue on Saturday. It was Deputy Mayor Irwin who exacted these little fines yesterday.

SIXTEEN common cases were disposed of by the Mayor yesterday. John Fisher, Fred. Leonard, James Dougherty and Patrick Mills, were committed to the Work House for sixty days each on charge of vagrancy.

A MAN named Andrew Cameron, was arrested yesterday in Allegheny and held in $500 bail for court, who is charged with the robberies at Emsworth Station, committed some time ago, and of which we gave full particulars.

JOHN HOGRYSEWICZ who is charged with the larceny of a set of harness and two horse blankets from the stable of Mr McKance, as mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE, was committed to jail in default of $500 bail yesterday.

THE don of the notorious Mrs. Brody was raided last evening, and the inmates placed in the lock up, after which they were bailed out. They are Sarah Davis, Frank Creamer and Frank Hufeagle. Lieutenant Gordon, assisted by a posse of police, made the arrest.

GEORGE ROTHLEBERS appeared last evening before Alderman McMasters and made an information against Henry Voltz charging him with larceny as bailee, in fraudulently withholding from him household furniture, kitchen utensils, beds and bedding valued in all at two hundred and fifty dollars. Warrant issued.

Amusements

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening M